

## AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW,

APRIL, 1885.

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EDITORIAL.

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## OUR NINTH VOLUME.

Our readers will excuse our feeling of satisfaction and pride, and our contributors accept the tender of our thanks upon the issue of the opening number of our ninth volume. For the past eight years, during which we have labored in the publication of the REVIEW, we have endeavored to conduct it in such a manner as to insure to our friends and readers both pleasure and profit in the study of its pages. The success which has rewarded our undertaking, proved not only by our length of life, but by our constantly increasing list of subscribers, is evidence that we have not failed in our efforts nor labored in vain. It is also a stimulus to increased zeal and faithfulness, and encourages us in the task we have accepted, of carrying forward the flag of veterinary science and education. In issuing the present number, we cannot, therefore, do less than improve the opportunity to thank our friends and assistants for their able co-operation in the work of making the REVIEW essentially the Veterinary Journal of the United States, and the accepted organ of the veterinary profession and of the veterinary colleges and societies of the country.

It shall be our highest aim to persevere in the same path,

and we can assure our readers that no effort will be spared to continue to deserve their support and their assistance in increased measure in the future.

#### VETERINARY LEGISLATION.

In our last issue we published the frame of the bill to be presented to our State Legislature to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the State of New York, which, by the way has been favorably reported.

The bill as it read was, no doubt, prepared with the best intentions on the part of those who framed it, and the objections that may be opposed to its passage ought not to be based on such trivial and improper reasons as those which have been presented by gentlemen who do not seem to appreciate the good motives which have influenced the friends of the measure. While our judgment may not have been fully in accord with its various provisions, we are persuaded that in its preparation an honest purpose sought to give satisfaction to all persons who were interested in the object sought for, and to hint that it is manipulated in the interest of one or two heretofore rival societies, which at the present time are in friendly co-operation, or to promote the interest of any particular college, is both undeserved and unjustified by facts.

The object which it was expected would be realized by the proposed act, as introduced by Mr. Earl, is to protect every veterinary practitioner in the State, now in practice, and prevent a new growth of self-made men from springing up after its passage.

The difficulty of the passage and acceptance of the bill on the part of many of our friends from country districts, seems to lie in the proposed requirement of an examination before a board appointed by the State societies. The objection which is made is that this bill does not provide for keeping a record of the examinations. A second bill, which we publish to-day, is offered by another body of veterinarians.

It is to be regretted that so invidious an imputation of partiality and wrong motive should be made and endorsed by honorable men, especially by one who has every reason for believing

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in the fairness and candor of those to whom he must refer his graduation; and we trust that a "sober second thought" will show conclusively the error of the suspicion.

Where, indeed, and what is the great impropriety of exacting the examination provided for in the bill? Why should any practitioner object to it? Why should the constituents of our Assemblymen and Senators so strenuously oppose it? What is there in the idea of an examination—not the examination before one board, as suggested by the New York State Society bill—nor that asked for by the Rochester State Society? Examination *per se*, that is the trouble.

Again, what are the benefits to be expected from a bill that requires all practitioners, of any number of years standing, to register and practice, provided their status has continued for a definite term previous to the passage of the act. It is not to kill the quackery of the present time, but to prevent it in years to come. It is only within a few years past that veterinary schools have existed in this country. It is but recently that the veterinary schools of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other States, and of Canada, have been organized. Gentlemen desirous of entering the profession have now no longer any good reason for setting up in practice on their own casually acquired and amateur knowledge, with the excuse that there are no means of obtaining a thorough and sufficient education. The object we should all have in view ought therefore to be to secure recognition at once for all who can furnish evidence of having practiced for a number of years, and to prevent a new growth of self-made, self-taught and, therefore, half taught and untried lay practitioners.

Let, then, all the clauses requiring an examination be cancelled; let all who are now earning their living by the practice of veterinary medicine be authorized to register; let our representatives in Albany designate the length of time which shall be considered sufficient to entitle one to so register. But let us have a law which, if of no special advantage to the present generation, will protect the next; an act which shall not only secure that end, but provide the means by which all the various depart-

ments of veterinary practice in the State shall, in the future, be occupied by men worthy of their position and of the confidence of the people, by reason of the education they shall have been obliged to acquire.

#### UNITED STATES VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

We publish the report sent us by Prof. Michener, Secretary of the Association, who represents the last semi-annual meeting as one of the best sessions the Association has ever had. If one considers that at that meeting, among other matters for discussion, poisoning by ensilage, cerebro-spinal meningitis, nymphomania, tuberculosis, paralysis of the antero-femoral nerve following azoturia, etc., etc., were discussed, one cannot but seriously regret his absence at the time of the presentation of such subjects. It is unfortunate that no more can be published on these various subjects than what is stated in the too concise report of the worthy secretary.

#### NEW YORK STATE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY.

The first news of this organization is made public by the following extract from the New York *Herald*, March 25th :

##### VETERINARY SURGEONS.

In the United States Hotel last evening a number of gentlemen well known in veterinary circles in the city and State of New York met, according to appointment, and organized a new association, to be known henceforward as the New York State Academy of Science and Comparative Pathology. Among the gentlemen present were Dr. Plageman, Professor Peters, Professor Hamil, Dr. Chas. A. Meyer, Dr. Earl, Dr. Gill, Dr. Middleton and Dr. Robertson. The Society will be registered for incorporation to-day. One of the objects of the Society is to break down the barriers which separate the studies and divide the sympathies of medical students.

##### CORRECTION.

The name of our confrere, F. S. Billings, was erroneously printed on the title page of our 8th volume, as issued last month.

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## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

SHOULD EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS BE RESTRICTED  
OR ABOLISHED?\*

By ROBT. MEADE SMITH, M.D., Professor of Comparative Physiology, University of Pennsylvania.

In 1876, the agitation which for several years had been looking to the abolition of experiments on animals, gained its first decisive point in England in the passage by Parliament of what is there known as the "Cruelty to Animals Act." Under the working of this law it is made a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any one, even the most eminent physiologist, unless hampered by the most senseless restrictions, to perform any experiment which may entail the least possible pain or inconvenience on any vertebrate animal, even if it is known that the most valuable results will follow the experiment. Since then there has been the most astounding zeal to emulate this example of English narrow-mindedness. In New York the introduction and defeat of a similar bill has become a perennial affair, while we in Pennsylvania are threatened with a similar fate by a society expressly organized for preventing physiological progress.

Fortunately the good sense of our governing bodies has so far prevented the passage of any such obstructive law; but the misdirected zeal of the advocates of the prevention of experiments on animals has made converts in nearly all groups of society, excepting only among those who are at all capable of forming any opinion as to the value of the arguments brought forward; and since scientific men and physicians are rarely found in our Legislatures, there is no telling when we may be restricted in our attempts to advance the standing of physiology, and thus improve our capabilities of relieving and preventing human and animal suffering.

\*An introductory address to the course of lectures on Comparative Physiology.  
Reprint from the *Therapeutic Gazette*.

The only course open to us is to prove to our honest and unprejudiced opponents that they have been imposed upon by the exaggerated statements of professional agitators. This we can do by answering the ever recurring question: What good has been gained by experiments on animals? I will not attempt to prove to you—what society to-day does not hesitate to admit—that to apply animals to purposes useful to man is one of the manifest ends of their mutual relationship on earth; or that almost every advance in our knowledge of the workings of the human body has been gained through vivisection.

Enough has been written in this controversy to demonstrate beyond question that the present status of physiology is almost entirely due to well-directed experiments on animals. What I wish to-day particularly to call attention to, is the fact that the condition of our domestic animals has been largely improved by the very same means.

Whatever improves our capabilities for curing or preventing human disease is nearly always capable of application to the treatment of diseases of animals; for the art of medicine is one, whether applied to man or to the lower animals. Therefore every advance in physiology, surgery, toxicology or pharmacology may ultimately, even if not immediately, serve to improve the condition of the very animals at whose expense they were attained. No attempt, however, will be here made to show how experiments on the lower animals have advanced our knowledge of any of the above branches of the science of medicine; that has been already done over and over again, and the results of those experiments are, or should be, so well known that to contest them is to lay one's self open to the charge of profound ignorance of a subject on which no diffidence is shown in the expression of opinion; or to the equally serious charge of wilful blindness. All that I will at present attempt to show is that animals themselves have been benefitted by such studies.

When we artificially produce a disease in animals we are only imitating the process of nature; but we produce the disordered state of the system in such a way that we are able to follow the various steps of the process much more accurately than is possi-

ble in the treatment of similar diseases occurring as the result of natural causes; for it is the mystery which surrounds the origin of diseases which has always proved the most formidable obstacle to their cure. And, moreover, when disease appears in a previously healthy subject, the morbid process is never or rarely noticed until it has obtained a firm foothold on the system. The time has then passed, maybe, when our therapeutic interference can be of any avail.

But when we produce a disease artificially the animal is kept under the closest observation, and the first trivial deviation from the state of health is noticed and may serve as the starting point of treatment which then has every prospect of success. Production of disease in animals bears the same relation to its diagnosis as synthesis does to analysis in chemistry. We may analyze a chemical compound, but we can never be sure of its intimate construction until we are able to reform that compound by recombination of its constituents. For this reason our acquaintance with inorganic chemical compounds is much more complete than with the organic, for the former may be both decomposed and recomposed, while the synthesis of the latter in nearly all cases is yet beyond our powers. We will also see that the diseases which admit of artificial production are the very ones in whose prevention or treatment we are most successful, and that the discovery of the cause and the artificial production of a disease are long steps towards its cure.

Naturally the contagious and infectious diseases, from the great mortality which always attends their appearance, have attracted the most attention. Some of these are peculiar to single species of animals, others are widely transmissible from one group to another, and others are common to both man and the lower animals, and are communicable from the latter to man; such as glanders, rabies, anthrax, foot and mouth disease and tuberculosis, as well as the various parasitic diseases. Until we are familiar with the conditions which produce a disease, and this knowledge is rarely attainable but through the capability of originating that disease, we can never make any decided improvement in treating that disease. All our best-meant efforts will be

but aims in the dark, treating symptoms as they arise while the true *causus morbi* escape us. This will be abundantly proved when we come to consider the results of the experimental production of the various morbid states. Those which we are able to produce at will, we will find, will be those in which our success in prevention and cure is the most marked; while those which have still eluded all attempts at the isolation of their specific virus are those in which we are most helpless.

The most important discovery that has ever been made in pathology was the recognition of minute vegetable or animal organisms as the cause of different contagious diseases; and how could that discovery be made but through experiments on animals. It had long been known that the blood and secretions of men and animals suffering from the different contagious diseases were crowded with these organisms (bacilli), but until we were able, by isolating these bacilli and injecting them into the blood of other animals to produce the same disease, we could not be sure that they were actually the cause of the disease, and not mere coincidences; or that they flourished in the blood of such diseased subjects, because that fluid had undergone some subtle change, absent in normal blood, and favorable to the vital conditions of those organisms.

But that is not all. Great discovery as it was to be able to isolate the agent of these deadly diseases, it was still more wonderful that in the study of the characters of those organisms we should be able to discover the means by which we could not only rob them of their deadly attributes, but that we could make these organisms themselves serve to prevent the very disease it is their nature to produce. And how could this be determined but by experiments on animals? It was found that by cultivating these organisms in proper nutritive fluids, or by subjecting them to definite degrees of heat, they gradually lost their virulence and even acquired the property of preventing disease.

Many experiments were necessary to establish this. Numerous experiments, entailing the death or disease of the animal experimented on, had first to be made to prove that the actual cause of the disease had been isolated. Other experiments were then

\*See article  
1882, from wh

necessary with the virus in different stages of cultivation (attenuation) to determine when the virulent properties disappeared. The anti-vivisectionists tell us that all the results of experiments on animals could have been obtained by a hundred different and better methods than by vivisection. In what one other way could we have learned these facts but by experiment? It is unfortunately true that the diseases over which we have acquired such power are but few in number; but the list is a long and rapidly growing one in which we are gradually gaining this mastery over disease. Will it facilitate our progress to obstruct us in the one way in which any valuable results have been obtained? Let me give you one or two illustrations of the truth of this.

Anthrax\* or splenic fever, known in France as charbon, and in Germany as milzbrand, is one of the most widespread and fatal scourges to which animals, whether in a state of nature or domestication, are liable. It decimates the reindeer herds in the polar regions, and the herds in the tropics, and affects the carefully tended herds of the most highly civilized countries equally with the wandering herds and flocks of the Mongol steppes. In fact there is scarcely a region in the entire world where anthrax is unknown. And its antiquity is as great as its distribution is wide. It is described as one of the scourges inflicted on the Egyptians, and Virgil has shown its deadliness and contagion, and alludes to the dangers of the tainted fleeces to mankind, confirming what is now known as to the origin of woolsorter's disease. But through all this time, and in spite of the innumerable volumes and treatises written on this subject, no progress was made in its prevention or cure until its cause was isolated, and the means of its prevention discovered by experiments upon animals. It has now lost all its terrors and we may hope that it will ultimately be eradicated from all civilized quarters of the globe.

The general public cares nothing for any scientific truth for its own sake, but only for the so-called practical benefits to be derived therefrom. And it is well known that men are proverbially

\*See article on Vivisection, by G. Fleming, in *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1882, from which part of the following data were obtained.

ally indifferent to matters of health as compared with matters which may affect their pecuniary resources. While, therefore, it might be expected that our zealous anti-vivisectionists might regard with incredulity or indifference the fact that the basis of physiology, which, in turn, is the foundation of pathology, rests on experiments on animals, let us only show them that such experiments may save their pockets, and we may have some hope of convincing them of the utility of vivisection. Let me, therefore, give you some idea of the losses inflicted by anthrax.

In one district of France alone (Beaunce) it killed annually 187,000 sheep, which (at only 30 francs a head) meant a loss to their owners of \$1,068,000. In 1842, when sheep were much less valuable than at present, the loss in the same district was estimated at \$1,416,000. In the district of Chartres, 17,800 sheep perished from this disease every year. In fact, it is estimated that in France alone, sheep to the value of \$4,000,000 are lost annually from anthrax.

In Russia also the losses are enormous, especially among the cattle. In 1837, in one district alone, 1,900 died of anthrax; and in 1857 it was reported that in the Russian Empire 100,000 horses had perished of the disease. In 1860, 13,104 cattle died out of 18,883, attacked with anthrax; and from the official report of 1864 it appears that in five districts of Russia, 10,000 animals, mostly horses, died of this disease, while 1,000 persons were infected and perished. From the 15th of January to the 27th of March, 1865, 47,000 cattle, 2,543 horses, and 57,844 other domesticated animals were lost in three other Russian districts; and in the Government of Tobolsk, in June and July, 1874, there perished from the "Siberian plague," as anthrax is sometimes designated, 1,735 horses, 516 cattle, 1,030 sheep, 52 pigs, 15 goats, and 106 human beings.

In other countries it is also very prevalent and deadly, and with us the ravages of "Texas fever," which is probably a variety of anthrax, are but too well known.

(*To be continued.*)

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## CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Thesis presented by W. ZUILL, D.V.S., before the University of Pennsylvania,  
Medical Department.

### INTRODUCTION.

The disease I am about to consider is known under the following names :

*Synonyms.*—Lung disease ; pleura new disease ; new delight ; “Yorkshire” pulmonary murrain ; epizootic pleuro-pneumonia, etc ; called by the Germans, lungenseuche and peri-pneumonia exudativa contagiosa ; by the French, maladie de poitrine du gros bétail and peripneumonie contagieuse.

It is a disease peculiar to the ox tribe, and is said not to affect any other animal or man.

Being much interested in the subject, and having in my veterinary practice seen a number of cases, I have taken the opportunity to study personally the pathology and pathological anatomy of this disease, and also tried to make an inquiry into the nature of the supposed poison ; from my experience I must fully agree with those who consider the disease of specific and malignant character, eminently contagious to animals of the same tribe.

The microscopical examinations of the specimens I made in the pathological laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, were thorough.

For the convenience of the examiner, I have introduced into this essay appropriate illustrations ; extracts from the excellent writings of Prof. William Williams, F.R.C.V.S., Edinburgh, in his Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, and of Charles P. Lyman, F.R.C.V.S., in his third report to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington.

### DEFINITION.

A contagious febrile disease, peculiar to the animal before mentioned.

It is supposed to have originated in Central Europe, and has been conveyed to all parts of the continent, to Great Britain, Africa, America, Australia, India and New Zealand.

It is due to a specific poison, which is the direct cause of the disease.

It gains ingress into the system by the lungs, has a period of incubation of from ten to one hundred days, and induces complications in the form of extensive croupous exudation into the parenchyma of these organs, and particularly into the lymph spaces, also upon the surfaces of the pleura. This finally results in consolidation of the lung, occlusion of the tubes, emboli of the vessels, and adhesion of the pleural surfaces.

In some cases destruction of the lung tissue is extensive, rapid, and complete, thereby causing death from suffocation; more commonly a lingering character of the disease manifests itself, with symptoms of blood poisoning, and great exhaustion from absorption of the disintegrated pulmonary exudate, and death from apnoea.

#### CLINICAL FACTS CONCERNING PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BASED UPON PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

On the 22d of September, 1883, soon after the present outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in this State, I visited Media for the purpose of investigating, and, if possible, tracing the origin of this disease; it having prevailed for several years among cattle owned by a Mr. Williamson, breaking out at frequent intervals without giving any evident cause to the attending cow leach. After a little questioning, the cause of the disease on this farm became so evident as to be scarcely overlooked by a most casual observer.

It was stated that the disease first appeared on this farm two or three years prior to the present attack. Of the animals then affected one was still retained by him, and she had had a cough ever since. She was considered to be the best cow on the farm.

Other facts elicited in the history show that new outbreaks of the disease on this farm have followed the introduction of fresh cattle.

In the present case, four animals were brought on the farm, of which one had died of the disease and another was slaughtered by the State authorities twenty or thirty days after.

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At the time of my visit the third animal was said to be convalescent and was not examined. The fourth, which the owner said had never been sick, was examined and found to be suffering from contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The symptoms were not marked; the temperature  $102\frac{1}{2}$ ; the respiration somewhat hurried, percussion dullness in the lower third of the right lung, covering an area about equal to that of the open hand, with complete loss of respiratory murmur in this part. In every other respect this animal appeared to be perfectly healthy. Such an animal may be considered as one of the most dangerous class of cases, as the symptoms being hardly sufficient to attract attention were in danger of being overlooked, especially by non-professional men.

The next animal examined was the chronic case (before referred to) of over two years' standing, which was apparently in a perfectly healthy condition. The temperature was normal; feeding and milking freely; in fact, the only evidence of disease was a slight cough, with varying degrees of percussion dullness over the left lung, the pitch of the note seeming to change with every new area of the organ examined. This was accompanied by a respiratory murmur as variable in character as was the percussion note; in some places coarse bronchial breathing, in others murmurs of a transmitted character were heard, while in others an exaggerated vesicular breathing was detected.

The diagnosis was made in this case of imperfect resolution, in which islands of the pulmonary exudate had undergone caseous change, while the intervening tissue had returned to normal, giving the lesions found on percussion and oscultation. It was considered that this animal had been the nidus of infection of this farm, and the cause of the various outbreaks of the disease in this locality.

On reporting these facts to the State Agricultural Department, their veterinary surgeon was sent, who destroyed the animal. I was not aware that this had taken place, until two or three weeks after. I was then told that the case was one of tuberculosis, and not pleuro-pneumonia, which I consider to be a mistake in diagnosis, the chronic degenerated lesions of the one being mistaken for those of the other.

[*To be continued.*]

## COLICS IN HORSES.

BY MR. LAGUERRIERE.\*

The term colic designates various pains located in the abdomen, and characterized by a more or less violent struggling of the animals affected.

This word, in its strict etymology, should indicate an affection confined to the colon, and of which the principal manifestation would be pain. But by an unfortunate extension of this definition, based on the frequent difficulties of diagnosis, it has been made to include all acute affections of the abdominal organs of which pain is the characteristic symptom, whether steadily severe or increasing in degree; or whether continued or intermittent, and objectively exhibited by constrained attitudes or violent struggles. Even pains confined to the chest, especially of the pleura, have also, at times, been included in the category of colics. Thus, in a clinical sense, this term has been accepted as a general designation for the most varied diseases, differing in their genesis, their seat, their nature and their prognosis, if only possessing some common symptoms more or less uniform.

This habit of indeterminate definition, so widely prevailing, is really an abuse. It introduces confusion in the study of disease, and, to a certain degree, increases the natural difficulties of diagnosis. And while we acknowledge that this purely collective method of denominating is a thing of daily use, and that it often suggests itself when it cannot be replaced by another and better term, still we would gladly see it restricted to a more definite and limited meaning. We would not, however, forget that the word colic, now established by long use, is in fact recognized and authorized by a sort of prescriptive right, at least, not only in veterinary but in human medicine also. But, although we accept claims derived from long usage, and sometimes sanctioned by the exigencies of practice in permanently settling the use of the term, we still feel that it is proper to inquire into the true nature of the diseases of which colic is only a symptomatic feature, and

\* Translated from *La Presse Veterinaire*.

by such inquiries to develop, as in a majority of cases we are able to do, a possible and correct diagnosis.

Celebrated authors, amongst whom are Fendrier and Legrain, have recommended that the term colic be dismissed from the nosological list; Zundel and others apply the name only to pains exclusively gastro-intestinal. Zundel calls the other abdominal pains pseudo-colics, and defines them further by connecting the name with that of the organ affected. Hence the hepatic, nephritic, cystic, uterine colics, etc. Verheyen and Legrain consider as colics all painful manifestations located in the gastro-intestinal canal only, making no allusion to the lesions which produce them. Roll wished to confine the term exclusively to diseases not affected by material lesions, as well as to those produced by intestinal obstructions, alterations of structure and modifications of form. Niemeyer is still more restrictive, and with reason, reducing the list of true colics, which he views as simple entralgia, not involving any material alterations: if following this entralgia, congestion, inflammation or other alterations of form or structure take place, the colic loses its nominal title and is named in the pathological nomenclature according to its seat and nature. Reynal accepts the word in its wider meaning, and applies it to all pains located in the abdomen and manifested by a series of uniform symptoms, entirely ignoring all question of the causes in which they originate.

To resume: There are two opinions among scientists. On one side are those who advocate the dismissal of the term colic from the nosographical nomenclature, or who would at least reduce more and more its signification and application. The other party would accept it as a symptomatic designation belonging to all abdominal pains. The first party consider abdominal pains as so many different morbid conditions; the latter would elevate the common symptom to the position of a true independent disease.

Our own view is that while retaining the use of the term, it would be proper to limit its use exclusively to those cases where the diagnosis is absolutely impossible. The practitioner then must endeavor by minute investigation to recognize and define the true nature of the affection he has to treat. In his examina-

tion he not only will look for the common symptom, pain, but also amongst the symptoms themselves collectively, for the peculiar and differential characters they may offer. These are far, it is true, from being constant and uniform. On the contrary, they are essentially variable, and they most commonly present themselves under some special morbid conditions whose recognition is sufficient to determine their true pathognomonic character. The diagnosis being thus established, the clinician can readily reach the true conclusion as to the therapeutic method indicated.

Without such a diagnosis the clinician is obliged to treat the pain as the only symptom. This may enable him to give relief, and perhaps to cure, but it is essentially an empirical mode; in resorting to it one acts blindly and without discernment. We may occasionally, in this way, assist nature; or, on the other hand, we may interfere with it in its efforts to recovery.

Most of the authors who have written on this subject have attempted to make a classification. We shall follow their example in dividing colics into seven groups, each of which will represent a certain number of affections:

The first six groups belong to colic proper of the gastro-intestinal canal. The seventh comprises the colics resulting from diseases of other than abdominal viscera. These may be resulting from simple alegia, acute and chronic lesions, calculi, ruptures, etc., and are the false colics of Zundel. The pains following pleurisy may also be placed with this group.

[*To be continued.*]

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## REPORTS OF CASES.

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### CROUP—CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS.

By J. J. VANDEREE, V.S.

I do not remember of reading anything on the above as reported cases happening in this country, so I will, with your consent, report three cases coming under my observation and treatment.

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uel Earp, living about seven miles southwest of our village. On my arrival I found a four-months old calf suffering from the above complaint. *Symptoms*.—Breathing, very difficult; some saliva running from the mouth, and mucus from the nose; right side of the neck very much swollen, especially in and around parotid region; had been ailing for about fifteen hours.

Ordered in the way of treatment, fermentations and steaming to head:

Pot. chlor., grs. 40.  
Aqua C.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv.  
M. sig. three times per day.

Prognosis unfavorable, which I was told afterward was the case, inside of twenty-four hours.

The other two cases were on the same place, belonging to the same man. He told me that they were taken about nine o'clock p.m. day previous; were taken with violent paroxysms caused by spasms of laryngeal muscles occurring without any premonitory warnings; died in two hours from the time taken; post mortem revealed a total closing up of the larynx.

These calves had been running with the cows in a pasture with a living stream running through it, and land rather low; had four more calves running with those spoken of, which were in perfect health, and have been to this day.

Cornell, Illinois.

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#### MURIATE OF COCAINE.

By GEO. C. FAVILLE, D.V.M.

The introduction of any preparation into the veterinary pharmacopoeia that will aid the operator in performing the minor operations, either by aiding in the control of the animal or by rendering the pain less acute, must be hailed with delight.

The experiments that have of late been made by members of the sister profession, in the use of muriate of cocaine, have been of great interest, and the question must have come to

f Mr. Sam-

many, why cannot this drug be used as well in veterinary practice. Undoubtedly many of the members of the profession have used it with greater or less success, and would it not be well if each should give to the rest of the profession the results of his observations? Believing that the best interests of all would be thus subserved, I send the following observations.

A Jersey cow belonging to a dairyman in town, in eating about a stack of oat straw got a piece of oat chaff into her eye. After numerous fruitless efforts to remove it the owner let it go, thinking that in time the eye would "come all right."

But instead of that, the eye became badly inflamed, the cornea turning white and opaque, and strong bands of lymph being thrown across the piece of chaff, effectually retaining it in position.

The cow, which was a valuable animal, resisted all efforts to open the eye by the powerful action of the nictitating membrane and eyelids.

Four drops of a 4-per-cent solution, introduced one drop at a time, three minutes apart, so completely anaesthetized the conjunctiva that with one hand I opened the eye and held the lids apart, while with the other I tore the lymph shreds and picked out the chaff without having to hold the head otherwise than with a halter.

The pupil was dilated in less than fifteen minutes to near its full extent, and the conjunctiva could be raised with the forceps with absolutely no "flinching." Several times have I tried experiments upon my driving horse's eyes, and find that I cannot produce as favorable a condition of the pupil for ophthalmoscopic examination by the use of a 4-per-cent solution of atropia sulphuris as I can with cocaine. The drug is an expensive one when bought in quantities. The small amount needed for ophthalmic surgery renders its use within the means of anyone; and its perfect action, in so far as my experience goes, renders its use desirable.

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**EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.****A CASE OF INTESTINAL GASEOUS INDIGESTION, REQUIRING THREE PUNCTURES OF THE INTESTINES.**

By MR. BAUDON.

A stallion attacked with colic, at first slightly and then severely, was temporarily relieved by a single puncture of the intestines. The improvement was but transient, the flatulency returning after a short interval, when a second puncture was performed at a point from two to three inches from the first. This also was without satisfactory results, the animal lying down immediately on the right side, displacing the canula and preventing the escape of the intestinal gas. The horse growing rapidly worse, and his life being in danger, he was tapped the third time at about three inches from the points previously punctured. This time the operation proved successful. The animal was immediately relieved, and half an hour afterwards seemed to have entirely recovered.

In order to prevent the inflammation of the intestines, likely to follow these operations, a large sinapism was applied under the abdomen, and a blister rubbed in the hollow of the flank.

Everything progressed favorably until the sixth day, when an abscess formed on the flank. This was opened on the ninth day, allowing the escape of a large quantity of pus. The skin and muscles of the region were so extensively undermined by the pus that a free counter-opening was necessary to allow the treatment of the abscess. Notwithstanding this, the recovery was slow, until an abscess showed itself on the right side of the scrotal region, which, on being freely opened, discharged about a pint of pus. From this time the animal began to improve, and in a week had entirely recovered.—*Journal de Zootechnie.*

**A CURIOUS CASE OF LATERAL PRESENTATION IN A COW.**

*Transversal position of the calf; trying to go through the neck of the uterus by the right side of the chest; two curvatures of the vertebral column from right to left—one anterior, the other posterior.*

By MR. ROBOIS.

*History.*—A robust, healthy cow, the mother of three calves, had been in pain since morning. Her present pregnancy had

been unattended by any extraordinary features, except that after her fourth month, she had appeared very large, and was supposed to carry twins. In the morning, she had some pains, which had increased. The sacs not having ruptured, and exploration failing to recognize any part of the calf, Mr. B. was sent for.

The examination was difficult. The vulva was sufficiently moist, and a little swollen; the vagina well dilated, as also was the neck of the uterus, and the size of the pelvis in good condition. Nothing appeared to prevent the delivery, and still no trace of a foetus was detected. Pushing the hand into the uterus a round mass was felt, soft and easily displaced by pressure, but returning to its position as soon as the pressure ceased. This ball-shaped mass was formed by the true and false ribs of the right side of the chest, and were opposite the neck. Exploring from right to left in the uterus, and expecting to find the head and neck, the hand, on the contrary, touched the iliac angles, the sacral vertebra and the tail. Feeling further along the curvature of the spine, the lumbar region was soon recognized by discovering the front of the illium, and a little further down, and under the flat of the thigh, the prominence of the stifle joint. Exploring now towards the right, guided by the line of the spine, it was easy to observe that the neck was bent back into the right iliac fossa, with the head thrown into the right flank of the cow, powerfully flexed between the anterior legs, and extending from right to left. The sternum of the calf rested on the inferior wall of the uterus.

The position of the calf was by the right costal region of the thoracic cavity, forming a first curvature in the left iliac fossa of the vertebral column, from right to left on a level with the loins; and, again, in the right iliac fossa, a second curvature, also from right to left, embracing all the forward parts of the foetus, turned toward the hind legs on the left side of the chest of the calf.

After several attempts, continuing several hours, the cow was delivered of a dead calf, by directing the assisting efforts to straightening the curvature of the anterior portions of the animal. Forty-eight hours after the delivery the animal had entirely recovered.

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This case is reported as probably the only one on record, so far as the presentation of the foetus is concerned.—*Recueil de Med. Veterinaire.*

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WOUND OF THE URETHRO-PERINEAL REGION OF RARE OCCURRENCE.

BY MR. BIELER.

A singular case occurred on the 28th of November while Mr. X was driving out in his carriage, drawn by two horses. After proceeding a short distance, the driver stopped, and on inquiry as to the cause, answered that he "did not know, but that something had happened." In carefully observing one of the horses, he had noticed at the anus a greyish body, protruding about an inch. Taking hold of it he drew out a stick of wood eighteen inches in length, and an inch and a half in thickness, which was implanted in the manner of a seton-needle under the skin, from the sheath, on a level with the urinal canal, and which, following the course of the urethra, had made its exit at the rim of the anus.

In examining the ground around the carriage, the driver found a wooden fork, whose broken handle exactly corresponded with the piece of stick extracted from the horse.

A simple treatment, with phenic lotions externally, and mucilaginous dressings, was adopted, and the animal returned to work in a short time.—*Journal de Zootechnie.*

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TREATMENT OF COLIC WITH PHYSOSTIGMINUM.

By Prof. W. F. GARSIDE, Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

In the *Veterinary Journal* of November, 1882, I brought under the notice of English veterinarians an account by Professor Dieckeroff, of the action and uses of this drug (the alkaloid of Calabar bean, also known as Eseria). I am pleased to find that it can now be obtained from some of our wholesale druggists, and that it is also being used in the practice of some of my professional brethren. Mr. Nettleton's interesting article in the

*Veterinary Journal*, January, 1885, is, I think, instructive on several points. One lesson, I think, ought to be gathered from its perusal, viz., to avoid being too hasty in coming to a conclusion regarding the merits or demerits of a new therapeutical agent. His first cases were by no means calculated to impress him favorably with regard to the drug now under consideration. Indeed, I rather suspect that Mr. Nettleton was somewhat disappointed, as he does not appear to have used physostigminum in his subsequent cases (with the exception of case No. 4) until other medicines had failed—in fact, its use looks very much like a *dernier ressort*. The success which attended his latter cases clearly justifies Mr. Nettleton, I think, in saying that physostigma deserves “a place as a valuable remedy in veterinary practice.”

Professor Siedamgrotzky, of the Dresden Veterinary College, has just published in the *Sachs. Veterinarber* (28 Jahrgang) a valuable contribution regarding the action of this drug. In the hope of helping those veterinarians who still hesitate about using physostigminum to come to a decision, I offer a translation of Professor Siedamgrotzky’s instructive article:—

“During the last twelve months 97 patients were admitted into the Dresden College Hospital suffering from colic, of which 17 died. Eseria (physostigminum sulphate), which has been so strongly recommended by Dieckeroff, was administered at once in 53 cases. Every case of colic was not treated with eseria, but other remedies, such as morphia injections in slight cases of spasmodic colic, aloes in impaction, etc., were tried; whilst in severe and hopeless cases, in which one had reason to suspect displacement of the intestines, such as volvulus, etc., eseria was only occasionally given. The results of the treatment are given in the following lines, in which the diseases, as far as a knowledge of the history of the case and symptoms presented would allow us to judge of them, are grouped into the various recognized forms of colic:—

“1. *Spasmodic Colic*.—Six cases.—Faecal evacuations took place in from 10–12 minutes, in one case, however, in half an hour after the injection of 0·04 grammie (in one case 0·05

gramme) an hour.

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gramme) of eseria. Recovery occurred in every case within half an hour.

"*Colic from Overfeeding.*—Recovery followed in two cases in an hour after administration of 0·05 gramme and 0·08 gramme respectively, and faeces were passed in two hours. In a third case, which was apparently a hopeless one, no action resulted from 0·04 gr. of eseria. Death occurred in half an hour. Post-mortem examination revealed rupture of the stomach.

"3. *Impaction Colic.*—Eight cases.—Passage of faeces took place in six cases in 15–45 minutes after the administration of eseria. Doses—in one case 0·03 gr., in five 0·05 gr., in two 0·08 gr. In two of the cases no action of the bowels resulted, notwithstanding that the dose was 0·08 gr. Recovery took place in two cases, but in the remaining ones it was necessary to administer, about two hours afterwards, laxative medicine (extract of aloes, etc). Recovery followed in 2–6 hours.

"4. *Flatulent Colic.*—Six cases.—Eseria, in 0·05 gramme doses. In every case, in 7–15 minutes, a large quantity of gases made their escape, recovery being complete in 30 minutes.

"5. *Constipation Colic.*—Thirty cases.—Recovery took place in twelve very severe cases after the use of eseria alone (one case 0·4, two cases 0·08, eight cases 0·05, and in one case 0·03 and 0·05 gramme); the intestinal murmurs were audible in 15–4 minutes, faecal evacuations occurred in  $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hours, recovery taking place soon after. In eleven cases the injection of 0·05 gramme of eseria produced no effect, or at most only a transient one; laxative medicine was, therefore, prescribed after an interval of two hours, the result being recovery in 4–8 hours.

"Twenty-eight of the patients suffering from colic recovered in, comparatively speaking, a very short time, after the use of eseria alone. In twenty-four cases its action was insufficient, and was supplemented by the use of laxative medicine. Nevertheless, we have every reason to be highly satisfied with the results. Eseria is particularly applicable in cases of spasmodic and flatulent colic, and also in colic arising from overfeeding. It is more convenient, and acts more rapidly, than any other remedy.

"It should, however, be mentioned that the powerful intestinal movements which eseria calls forth are not always of themselves sufficient to break down and remove the hard impacted masses which are often present. In such cases, especially in those accompanied by obstinate constipation, we cannot afford to dispense with other laxative agents, such as aloes extract, Glauber's salts, etc."

It is be hoped that other practitioners who have used, or may in future use, physostigminum will follow Mr. Nettleton's example, and furnish us with the results. Might I suggest its use in some of the obstinate cases of constipation and impaction of the stomach in ruminants. It might also prove beneficial in tympanites in these animals; anyhow, it is worthy of a trial.—*Veterinary Journal.*

#### RUPTURE OF THE RECTUM.

BY A. SPREULL, F.R.C.V.S., DUNDEE.

The subject of this rather unusual lesion was an eight-year-old chestnut-colored, heavy lorry horse, the property of a firm of contractors here.

Up to the morning of the 26th of January he had been in perfect health, so far as could be seen, and even on that day he did his work as usual. He also ate all his food during the day, though he took rather longer to consume his allowance, and with the exception of his supper, which was not quite eaten out, he may be said to have taken his food as usual. It was remarked by his driver during the day that he made frequent attempts to micturate, and on this account he complained at night that he thought "all was not so right as it ought to be with him." No particular notice was taken of this statement, as he seemed to be all right again, and had begun to eat as usual after the day's work was over.

About midnight, however, the night watchman observed that he was breathing too rapidly, trying to pass urine again, being rather uneasy, but not much pained; after watching him for some time he considered it necessary to call the horse-keeper,

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who in turn sent for me as soon as he had arrived and seen the state in which he then was. On my arrival, between four and five on the morning of the 27th, I found that the animal was standing in a very depressed condition, with haggard expression of countenance, head and ears pendent, mucous membranes injected, breathing accelerated, slight sweatings on the sides of the neck and at the flanks, considerably—but not excessively—swollen abdomen, pulse imperceptible at the jaw, and all the other symptoms indicative of collapse. After making a careful examination, I informed the attendants that he could not live more than five or six hours, and that he was suffering from peritonitis, the result of rupture of some portion of the intestines. I then took my departure, and when I returned found that the result was that he had died about nine o'clock that morning, about five hours after I had visited him.

The post-mortem examination made by me about three hours after death revealed a rupture of the rectum, about an arm's length or so from the anus, just beyond the entrance to the pelvic cavity, the opening being large enough to permit of the exit of a dust ball of about three inches in diameter, which I at once jumped to the conclusion had caused it, but on making a further examination of the abdominal cavity no trace of a calculus could be found. The contents of the stomach and larger intestines were perfectly regular and pulmaceous, though these organs themselves—more especially the former—were considerably distended with gas; I was therefore forced to the conclusion that the rupture must have resulted from the effects of excessive tympanitis.

The chief point of peculiarity and interest for the profession in this case seems to me to be the comparative rarity of the rupture having occurred so far back as to be almost within reach of the hand, and this must be my excuse for recording it. I am further of opinion that the rupture must have existed for the greater part of, if not for the whole day previous to death, while he yet did his work, and at least had not entirely ceased to eat his food, as the peritoneum, both parietal and visceral, was inflamed throughout to a greater or less extent, showing that the irritant causing this had been for a considerable time

in contact therewith; and the fact that the mucous membrane and muscular coat of the bowels remained perfectly healthy, proves conclusively to my mind that the inflammation of the peritoneal covering arose solely from contact with the escaped ingesta. In addition to the part actually ruptured, there was another portion almost immediately in contact therewith, which had given way so far as the peritoneal covering was concerned, but the muscular and mucous coats remained intact; this rent extended for about six or eight inches, and had an average width of about half an inch, portions being as wide as double that distance.—*Ibid.*

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### GOOD FOR VETERINARY GRADUATES.

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At the commencement exercises of the University Medical Department, which occurred on the 10th of March, Dr. E. Vreeland and Richard Kay, already graduates of the American Veterinary College, received their degrees of M.D. Dr. Vreeland stood first in a class of 189 candidates in order of merit.

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### SANITARY STATEMENTS.

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The report of the various district veterinarians, addressed to W. McEachran, M.D., V.S., Consulting Veterinarian to the Department of Agriculture of Winnipeg, on the sanitary condition of stocks in the territory during the months of January and February, return: Seven horses discharged for chronic glanders, and four quarantined as suspicious. Six calves had died with anthrax, and four horses were found affected with scabies.—*North West Farmer.*

From Ohio, Dr. J. C. Meyers, Jr., furnishes the following statements:

In the six months ending January 1, '85, he has had nine cases of anthrax in cows, of which three died, and four calves

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recovered; three cases of glanders in mules were discharged; and one cow died with tuberculosis.

Dr. J. B. Galtier, of Illinois, reports six fatal cases of anthrax.

Dr. Spranklin, of Maryland, reports, in the last four months of the year 1884, thirty-eight cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and thirty-one cases of hog cholera. He had inoculated 339 cows against pleuro-pneumonia, a number of which had died from the sequelæ of the operation.

Dr. J. Lindsay, of Long Island, N. Y., reports thirty-one cases of hog cholera.

D. J. B. White informs us that in the City of New York twenty-nine cases of acute pleuro-pneumonia and twenty-eight cases of chronic were found by ordinary inspection. There had been thirty-six cases of acute and twenty-three of chronic pleuro-pneumonia at the slaughter house, and post mortems at the offal dock showed twenty-eight cases of acute and eleven of the chronic forms of the same disease. Twelve cases of tuberculosis were found in the country districts by ordinary inspection, four at the slaughter houses and two at the offal docks.

The Board of Health of the City of New York have reported a large number of cases of glanders.

Dr. I. E. White, of Missouri, reports two cases of glanders.

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## AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.

### TENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

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This decennial anniversary occurred on the 4th instant, and was held at the usual place—Chickering Hall. The friends of the college began to arrive by half past seven o'clock, and a long time before the opening of the exercises the hall was crowded to its fullest capacity.

At eight o'clock, the music of Cappa's excellent orchestra announced the opening of the proceedings, and to the beautiful strains of the *enlevante* march of "The Volontaires," the Board of

Trustees, the Faculty, and a number of invited guests entered the hall by one entrance, while the body of graduates marched in by another.

On the platform, besides the officers of the institution, seats were occupied by Mr. Clarke Bell, the orator of the evening, Rev. B. B. Tyler, who kindly officiated in the opening and closing exercises, the Japanese Consul, and numerous eminent guests.

After the opening prayer, the ceremony of conferring the degrees was conducted in the usual form by the President of the Board of Trustees, Samuel Marsh, Esq., and the following gentlemen became recipients of the diploma of the College:

Edwin Milton Barnes, of Kenosha, Wis.; Theodore Birdsall, of New York City, N. Y.; George Bowers, D.V.S., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wessales Morrison Brodhead, of Media, Pa.; Abraham Lincoln Brown, of Stamford, Ct.; Robert Fletcher Burleigh, B.S., of Franklin, N. H.; Martin Cushing, of Joliet, Ills.; William Dimond, of Peekskill, N. Y.; George Wetsell Dodin, of Mendham, N. J.; Hugh Francis Doris, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edward W. Douglass, D.V.S., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Jest Elliot, of New Brighton, N. Y.; Owen William Finley, of Rockville, Ct.; Jacob Frederick Foelker, of Allentown, Pa.; Christopher Horseman, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Samuel Hamilton Kent, of Cadiz, Ohio; Honoré François Lainé, of Narajas, Cuba; William Robert Jay Mitchell, of New York City, N. Y.; James McCaffrey, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; John Nicholson Navin, Jr., of Indianapolis, Ind.; Robert M. Navin, of Indianapolis, Ind.; William H. Prophett, of Springfield, Mass.; Stephen Longstroth Richards, of Farmington, Utah; Frederick Philip Ruhl, of New York City, N. Y.; Julius Walter Sheibler, of Memphis, Tenn.; Philip Harvey Seltzer, of Lebanon, Pa.; George Michael Steck, of Baltimore, Md.; Dominick John O'Sullivan, of New Haven, Ct.; Alpheus Allen Tuttle, of West Haven, Ct.; John P. Wilson, of Hamilton, Ohio; Haru Taka Yokura, of Tokio, Japan.

The gentlemen presented themselves as their names were called, and it cannot be doubted, will justify the college in com-

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mitting to their hands the maintenance of its credit and repute.

The customary prizes for eminent proficiency and successful study were then presented by Prof. Doremus, as follows:

The gold medal of the Board of Trustees, for the best general examination, was awarded to Dr. Haru Taka Yokura, of Japan.

The gold medal offered by the New York State Veterinary Society to the graduate of any veterinary college in the State for the best practical examination, was awarded to Dr. Julius Walter Scheibler, of Tennessee.

The prize of the Alumni Association of the college, consisting of a set of standard works on veterinary medicine, for the second best general examination before the Faculty, was adjudged to Dr. William Robert Jay Mitchell, of New York.

Dr. John P. Wilson, of Ohio, was winner of Prof. Liautard's prize for the best anatomical preparation.

Two silver medals were also delivered; one from Prof. Michener to the distinguished Japanese student, Dr. Yokura, for the best written and defended paper read before the college association; the other from Prof. Liautard to Mr. Richard Ed. Buckley for the best examination in anatomy in the Junior Class.

The valedictory was delivered by Dr. W. Dimond, and after another delightful musical interlude, which was encored by appreciative listeners, the oration of the evening was delivered by Clarke Bell, Esq., and followed by the benediction.

It was a very pleasant occasion. The graduates and the prize men were all happy; their guests and relatives greatly enjoyed themselves, and certainly the officers of the college may feel proud of the success that has crowned the work of the session of 1884-85.

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#### ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.

This social gathering was held at Martinnelli's, Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, the evening of the 3d of March. Quite a number of the old members of the Association were present, to-

gether with a number of the graduating class. A number of guests had been invited, including the Faculty of the college, the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, together with a few of the veterinary practitioners in the vicinity. Nearly forty sat down to dinner, which was highly enjoyed by all present. The first toast of the evening was to the college and Board of Trustees, to which Mr. Marsh, President of the Board, responded, while Dr. Pomeroy responded to that given to the Faculty, and Dr. C. B. Michener replied on behalf of the Alumni Association. Dr. Liautard responded in behalf of the veterinary profession. Toasts were given to the various classes, each of which was represented. Others were called on for remarks, among which were Dr. Robertson, Dr. L. McLean, of Brooklyn, Dr. Michener, Sen., of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Charum, of New York. Judging from the spirit that prevailed throughout the evening, it was most highly enjoyed by all present. These meetings come but once a year, and it is to be hoped that all will, in the future, avail themselves of the opportunity to mingle for a few hours with the companions of their college days; for it cannot be other than a mutual benefit and pleasure.

## VETERINARY LEGISLATION.

### AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Regents of the University of the State of New York shall appoint one or more Boards of *Examiners* in Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; each Board to consist of five members who shall have been duly authorized to practice the same in this State.

§ 2. Such examiners shall faithfully examine all candidates referred to them for that purpose by the Chancellor of said University, and furnish him with a detailed report in writing of all

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§ 3. Such examinations shall be in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Pathology, Clinical Medicine, Chemistry, Surgery, Therapeutics and Obstetrics.

§ 4. The said reports of examiners shall, with their annexed opinions, be forever a part of the public records of said University, and the order of the Chancellor addressed to the examiners, together with the action of the Regents in each case, shall accompany the same.

§ 5. Any person over twenty-one years of age and paying thirty dollars (\$30.00) into the treasury of the University and on applying to the Chancellor for said examination, shall receive an order to that effect, addressed to one of the Boards of said examiners; provided that he shall adduce satisfactory proof to the Chancellor that he has a competent knowledge of the branches of learning taught in the common schools of the State. No person however shall be eligible to an examination by the examiners appointed in pursuance with the foregoing provisions, for a *Doctorate* degree in Veterinary Medicine, who has not practised at least seven (7) years.

§ 6. The Regents of the University on receiving the afore said reports of the examiners and on finding that not less than three members of a Board have voted in favor of a candidate, shall issue to him a diploma; and in cases when the examination has been made with the view of conferring a doctorate degree, and the applicant is found worthy, a diploma shall be issued to him conferring the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine of the University of the State of New York. Either of said diplomas shall be a license to practice veterinary medicine and surgery.

§ 7. The candidate on receiving either of said diplomas shall pay the further sum of twenty dollars (\$20.00). The Regents may establish such rules and regulations from time to time as they may deem necessary, and the moneys paid to the University as aforesaid shall be appropriated by them for the expenses of executing the foregoing provisions of this Act.

§ 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of New York for fee unless he shall have received a diploma from an incorporated veterinary school, college or University or a certificate of qualification from some legally incorporated veterinary society ; provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any person who is now and has been engaged in the actual and continued practicing of veterinary medicine and surgery for at least seven (7) years in this State.

§ 9. Every person now engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery and qualified as required by section 8 of this Act, shall, within sixty (60) days after its passage, register, and every person hereafter duly authorized to practice shall before commencing to practice, register in the Clerk's office of the county in which he intends practicing veterinary medicine and surgery, in a book to be kept by said Clerk, his name, age, residence and place of birth, together with his authority for so practicing. The person so registering shall subscribe and verify by oath or affirmation before a person duly authorized to administer oaths under the laws of the State, an affidavit, containing such facts. If by diploma or certificate, the date of same and by whom granted, which if wilfully false in any particular shall subject the affiant to prosecution and the pain and penalties of perjury. The fee for such registration to be paid by the person registering.

§ 10. Any person neglecting to comply with, or violating the regulations of Sections 8 and 9 of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less than twenty nor more than sixty days for each offense.

§ 11. No certificate issued by any veterinary society after the passage of this Act shall be valid authority to practice veterinary medicine or surgery or entitle the holder thereof to register for such purpose.

§ 12. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

§ 13. This Act shall take effect immediately.

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*To Hon. Chas. S. Baker :*

I send you this pamphlet, containing two bills in regard to regulating the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in this State. The first of which was introduced to the Legislature some days ago, by Mr. Earl. This bill originated in the New York State Veterinary Society, and is in some respects, the product of a compromise between former warring veterinary factions.

The veterinarians belonging to the State society seem to have two chief objects in view. The first is to exterminate old practitioners, even those who have practised ten years or more; unless they can pass an examination by a Board of Censors, to be appointed by two certain societies.

This bill does not guarantee that an impartial practical examination will be given, as it does not require that a record of the questions and answers shall be kept; so that if any unfairness is practised in reference to granting certificates, it cannot be known to any but the Examining Board, and the persons examined. No court can in any such case, take cognizance of such injustice, as there will be no record to go by. Their decisions in regard to granting certificates of qualification or withholding them, will be final, though they may be arbitrary and unjust.

The New York city societies seem to think that all authority and control over the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, should be placed by law in their hands to be wielded by them as they may see fit.

They seem perfectly oblivious of the fact that in the rural districts throughout the State scarcely a single veterinarian who is a graduate of some college can be found. They do not even seem aware of the fact that the veterinary profession is still in its infancy, and that it has not as yet taken possession of fields over which it proposes to obtain complete control. What are the owners of domestic animals in the rural district to do, when they have one sick or in distress, if you deprive them of their ungraduated practitioners?

If graduated practitioners were already in possession of the fields of practice throughout the rural district of the State, as well as in cities, they might with some show of reason claim that

exclusive jurisdiction should be given them by the law-making power of the State.

The principal leaders in this crusade against old and non-graduated practitioners, are those who are directly interested in the profits and emoluments arising from conducting veterinary colleges. Taking the foregoing into consideration, we are forced to conclude that their second object is to bring shekels to the coffers of these colleges.

The bill proposed by them cannot be considered in the interest of owners or animals, by any process of reasoning that can be brought to bear upon it.

There are many graduates whose diplomas are a shield to their ignorance, while on the other hand, many of the non-graduates are thoroughly practical and efficient practitioners, and are highly esteemed by their accustomed employers.

The Rochester Veterinary Medical Association, a legally incorporated society, proposes the second bill as an amendment to or substitute for the first.

Your attention is asked to a careful reading of both, so that you may be enabled to fairly compare their merits. You will observe that the bill proposed by our society does not ask that practitioners of seven years experience shall be stamped out, if they cannot pass an examination by prejudiced censors.

It proposes to allow them to register and continue their accustomed practice undisturbed. It is in favor of keeping the avenues leading to veterinary proficiency and distinction open to the poor as well as the rich. Therefore it proposes in this bill that the Regents of the University of the State of New York appoint one or more boards of examiners to examine applicants, and to grant diplomas to those found worthy of them.

This bill is in substance the same as that now in full force, in reference to conferring doctorate degrees in medicine.

Under the provisions of this bill, a person who has qualified himself by study, may obtain a diploma though he may be poor, which he could not do, should he be compelled to go through two or three terms, of five or six months each, at a veterinary college.

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graduates, then some such facilities as our bill proposes should be given by law. The people will have confidence in a board of examiners appointed by the Regents of the University.

The bill proposed by Mr. Earl, should it pass, will be an obnoxious specimen of class legislation. The bill proposed by our society, although it asks that, hereafter, a person commencing to practice shall show by an examination that he is qualified, does not ask that he be compelled to attend two or three long and expensive courses of lectures in a large city, but opens a way for him to obtain a certificate of the knowledge he may have by passing an examination before a Board of Censors appointed by the University of the State, the highest and best authority for conferring diplomas, thus enabling one to utilize knowledge he possesses, even though he may not command sufficient means to attend the curriculum of a college.

The members of this society are constituents of yours, and as such, respectfully ask you to introduce this bill to the Legislature, as an amendment to the Earl bill, and if you approve of its provisions, to advocate its passage.

Truly yours,

FRANK H. PARSONS, D.V.S.

*Secretary of the Rochester Veterinary Medical Association.*

By order of committee :

ALBERT DRINKWATER, V.S., *Chairman*

WILLIAM CUTTING, V.S.

J. C. MCKENZIE, V.S.

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AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF VETERINARY SCIENCE AND ART IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Section 1. *Be it enacted*, That any number of persons, not less than ten, who have been and are now connected with the Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey, desirous of promoting the interests of veterinary science and practice in this State, may associate themselves together for that purpose, adopt a corporate name and make a certificate in writing of their organization, with the names and residences of the persons making the

certificate, and upon so doing shall be and become the New Jersey State Veterinary Society.

§ 2. *Be it enacted*, That said society shall for its first year have the same officers as are now the officers of the Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey, shall adopt such Constitution and By-Laws and such rules and regulations as to its officers, its modes of business, and its conditions of membership as a majority of all members of said society shall approve of.

§ 3. *Be it enacted*, That no person not at present a member of the Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey shall become a member of the New Jersey State Veterinary Society, unless he shall have received a veterinary or medical diploma or certificate from some incorporated medical or veterinary college or school, or have been examined by a Board of Examiners appointed by this society, and declared competent for veterinary practice in this State; and said Society shall have full authority to judge of their admission, or of their continuance as members.

§ 4. *Be it enacted*, That the Society hereby incorporated shall have power to use a seal of its incorporation, and to own property to an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars, and in the name of its President and Secretary to sue and be sued.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### IS HE A FRAUD.

CINCINNATI, March 18th.

*Prof. Liautard, Editor American Veterinary Review:*

DEAR SIR: On March 7th an individual styling himself Prof. S. G. Ginner, M.D., called at my office personally and handed to me the following circular:

PALACE HOTEL, CINCINNATI, O., March 3, 1885.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: The Trustees of the Bellevue Medical College having decided to incorporate a Veterinary Department, and to fill the Faculty from the list of those advanced graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College who are or may become (on or

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before the first day of April, 1885) members of the Alumni Society.

Therefore it was resolved that a notice should be mailed to those gentlemen whose qualifications are known.

Each member of the Faculty, in the Veterinary Department, will receive a yearly salary of twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars, payable monthly, beginning from the date of their appointment, and will be required to attend the college during the regular sessions.

The college will also confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) upon all the members of the faculty and Alumni Society. Respectfully,

S. G. GINNER, M.D.,

*Registrar of the Faculty.*

Post-office address, Palace Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

To Prof. S. C. Ginner, M.D.,

*Registrar of the Bellevue Medical College :*

DEAR SIR : I beg to present my formal application for membership in the Alumni Society of which you are president, and to enclose my life membership fee of \$50.00. For my references I refer you to the officers of the Ontario Veterinary College, of which I am a legal graduate, Class of 18

Respectfully,

Signature in full,

V. C.

P. O. address,

NOTE.—This form of application, together with the sum of fifty dollars, must be forwarded to the President of the Alumni Society, who will report thereon. If the application is not accepted, the money will be returned.

The names of rejected candidates will not be published, and the trustees have carefully considered the qualification of all those who will receive invitations.

Please fill out the above form and return as directed.

Canadian money will be accepted.

Address

PROF. S. G. GINNER, M.D.,

*President Alumni Society,*

Palace Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This circular does not fully explain his scheme. His true motive, as I am aware, is to sell an M.D. diploma, which he carries with him, printed in Latin on parchment with the seal and two signatures of the faculty (presumably of a mythical college) affixed. All that remained to complete this bogus document was the filling out of a vacant space thereon, with an inscription of the name of the would-be purchaser, in consideration of the payment of fifty dollars.

The vendor represented it to be a regular M.D. diploma, and that any individual holding it has a legal privilege of practicing human medicine in any State of the Union, irrespective of his qualifications.

He is careful, however, to say that he does not sell the diploma, but presents it to any individual who will give fifty dollars to become a member of the Alumni Association of the Bellevue Medical College of Boston, Mass., so that they may be enabled to establish a veterinary department in connection with the college.

He has been working his scheme upon others, to my knowledge, but could not learn that he met with any success. One of the veterinarians thus approached informed me that after obtaining the confidence of the professor, he offered to accept fifteen dollars on account, trusting him to pay the balance at will. He offered him the agency of this district, to sell without discrimination his worthless documents to any purchaser he could find. I have often heard of ways and means whereby diplomas could be bought from dishonorable institutions without attending the lectures, but such base impudence of an individual to travel about the country peddling diplomas under the pretences that this man does, I could not believe, until I had occasion to witness the fact by an attempt made to victimize me.

I have no doubt that upon a careful scrutiny of this worthless sheet we would find that the wording is of such a character as to exempt him from criminal proceedings, regarding the sale of bogus medical diplomas. Something ought to be done, however, to protect the veterinary fraternity from such impostors, especially when they practice their deception in connection with the pretence of advancing veterinary education.

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By publishing this communication in the AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW, we can at least give the so-called professor a free advertisement, which may suffice to arrest his swindling operations.

Very respectfully yours,

J. C. MEYER, JR.

### PRESENTATION.

At the regular semi-weekly meeting of the Veterinary Medical Society in connection with the Ontario Veterinary College, held on Thursday night, February 26, the students presented to Prof. Smith, V.S., the principal and founder of the college, a picture of the senior graduating class of 1884-'5. The picture is four feet square, with a beautiful gilt frame. On behalf of the students Mr. H. Piatt, St. Louis, Missouri, and Mr. D. E. McLean, Pilot Mound, Manitoba, presented the picture. Mr. G. McGillivray, Whitby, Ontario, read the address as follows:

*To Prof. Smith, M.R.C.V.S., Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College.*

DEAR SIR : Since the commencement of our college course, the greatest of harmony has existed among us as students. Each of us being desirous to obtain some mementos of our college days, decided that a photo of the class would be the most appropriate souvenir, and as a result, obtained this picture, which we decided to present you as an appreciation of the hearty and sincere interest you take in our welfare and the many kindnesses extended to us during our college course.

We take pleasure in presenting you this picture in behalf of the students whose photos adorn this board.

Hoping there is no shadow on it, the original of which shall ever prove otherwise than a credit to the Ontario Veterinary College, of which you are the worthy principal.

Signed in behalf of the senior class.

G. MCGILLIVRAY,  
D. E. MCLEAN, }  
HARRY PIATT. } Committee.

TORONTO, February 26th, 1885.

The professor replied in an able and appropriate speech.

## VETERINARY PROSECUTION.

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In January, 1885, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture was informed that Stephen Knight, of Portage la Prairie, had been practising as a veterinary surgeon without being legally qualified as such. Advertisements had been inserted by him in two papers published at Portage la Prairie, the *Tribune-Review* and the *Manitoba Liberal*. The advertisement in the latter paper read as follows: "Stephen Knight, Farrier, etc., etc. All diseases of horses attended to with care and despatch. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced. Office at Bellview Hotel, Saskatchewan avenue, Portage la Prairie." In the information furnished it was stated that Knight had offered to cure a lame horse for Mr. W. J. M. Pratt for \$25; that Mr. Pratt, believing Knight to be Mr. J. G. Rutherford, V.S., of Portage la Prairie, had accept the offer; and that Knight went on with the treatment, which, however, having failed he did not receive any remuneration. It also stated that he agreed to take a blood spavin off a horse owned by Mr. James Cuthbert for \$10. The Secretary-Treasurer therefore instructed the Chief of Police of Portage la Prairie to prosecute him, and the instructions were carried out by three informations being sworn to, containing the following charges:

"1. That not having his name registered on the books of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture, as a veterinary surgeon, he unlawfully did prescribe and administer medicine for a certain animal of one James Cuthbert, for hire, gain, and the hope of payment and reward. 2. That not having his name registered on the books of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture, as a veterinary surgeon, he unlawfully did prescribe and administer medicine for a certain animal of one Walter J. M. Pratt, for hire, gain, and the hope of payment and reward. 3. That not being registered on the books of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture, as a veterinary surgeon, he unlawfully did practice as a veterinary surgeon or farrier." The case come up for hearing on January 14, at the

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Town Council Chamber, Portage la Prairie, before Mr. E. McDonald, J.P., when on the information quoted under the third heading above having been read, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$20, and \$5 costs. This being considered a sufficient example to deter him from continuing his illegal practice and others from similarly evading the law, the other two charges were not proceeded with.

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## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

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### NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New York State Veterinary Society was held at the American Veterinary College, on Tuesday, March 10. The Vice-President, Dr. R. A. McLean, in the chair.

Members present were, Drs. Robertson, Burden, Coates, Cattanach, L. McLean, Burget, Johnson, R. A. McLean, Pendry, Bretherton, Denslow, Ryder, Cuff and W. H. Jackson.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

There being no paper for the evening the Chair called for the reports of the secretary and treasurer, which were read. The former reviewed the work of the Society for the past year at considerable length, showing that much had been done for the common interests of the veterinary profession in the State and elsewhere. That its fifty-two active members were working in perfect harmony, and with one cause, viz: The advancement of their profession. The report, on motion, was ordered to be received and filed, and a vote of thanks was extended the secretary, for his faithful performance of the duties.

The treasurer's report was then read, which showed the balance brought forward, with the income for the year, amounted to \$247.75, and the expenses \$222.37, leaving a balance of \$25.38. On motion the report was ordered to be received and filed.

The Board of Censors reported in favor of two of the three applications for membership referred to them, viz: F. J. Henshew, D.V.S., and Jas. S. Cattanach, V.S. The report was acted on, and resulted in both gentlemen being duly elected.

The Prize Committee reported that six candidates appeared before them, to compete for the gold medal given by the Society to the graduate who passed the best practical examination, and the prize had been awarded to Julius W. Scheibler, graduate of the American Veterinary College. D. J. O'Sullivan was honorably mentioned.

The Committee on Legislative Law, through their chairman, Dr. R. A. McLean, reported that a delegation, composed of members of the different veterinary organizations of the State, had visited Albany in the interest of the bill now before the Assembly, Drs. Coates, Pendry and himself representing the

New York State Veterinary Society. They found the bill was in the hands of the Public Health Committee, who, through the kindness of its chairman, Dr. Cartwright, gave them a hearing the same day they reached Albany. Mr. Marsh, the legal representative of the veterinary organizations of the State for the bill, introduced the delegation to the committee, after strongly and forcibly advocating the same. Drs. Pendry, R. Finlay and himself also addressed them, advancing arguments in favor of the passing of an act to recognize and protect the veterinary profession in the State.

The delegation were well and kindly received by the committee. Many of the gentlemen addressed showed, by the questions they put to members of the delegation, that they were interested in the question under discussion before them. The bill was referred to a sub-committee to redraft, as it was thought somewhat too stringent to pass the Assembly. That sub-committee had reported back to their committee a bill that could not possibly meet with any opposition. It certainly was not as strong a bill as was desirable, but far better than none; it legally recognized the veterinary profession henceforth, which was one grand point gained. The provisions of the bill, as reported by the sub-committee, were, that no person should be allowed to practice veterinary surgery or medicine in any city of this State, having a population of 15,000, or upwards, unless he be registered in the county clerk's office of the county in which he shall reside. And the qualifications necessary to registration, were, that he be a graduate of a legally chartered or incorporated veterinary college, or shall hold a certificate of qualification from a legally incorporated veterinary society, or shall have practiced veterinary surgery or medicine for not less than five years preceding the passing of the act, an affidavit to that effect to be proof of the same. There was every chance of the bill passing in that shape, but it was still necessary that every member should do all he personally could to help the bill through. It was the best that could be done now, and would, beyond a doubt, lead to something better.

Dr. Pendry, in moving that the report be received, said the profession had been favored with more consideration than he expected it would, and that the bill as reported by the sub-committee ought to be accepted, but he held that whatever was done should affect the whole State if possible.

Dr. L. McLean thought the profession was on the downward path, when it accepted such a bill, and held that it should be opposed by the Society. If an affidavit was the only proof of the party having been in practice for five years, it was no proof to be satisfied with. He considered too, the term "practice" was too wide.

Dr. Coates said it was quite easy to ask, but quite another thing to succeed. Since his return from Albany, he had received letters, saying there was opposition to the bill.

The motion to receive the report was carried, with a vote of thanks.

On the call for nominations for new members, the following names were proposed: M. Weise, D.V.S.; Haru Taka Yokura, D.V.S.; Wm. Dimond, D.V.S.; Theo. Birdsall, D.V.S.; Geo. F. Bower, D.V.S.; John Lindsay, D.V.S., and E. Lowe, D.V.S. All of which were referred to the Board of Censors.

Dr. C. C. Cattanach moved that the privilege of the floor be extended to Dr. R. W. Finlay, the President of the New York State Veterinary Medical Association, who was present with many members of that organization.

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in the hands of chairman, Dr. Marsh, for the bill, visibly advocating them, advancing the veterinary committee. Many of members of the discussion before it was thought he had reported with any opposition better than which was one sub-committee, or medicine s, unless he be l reside. And ate of a legally ciate of qualifi have practiced ing the passing here was every at every mem t was the best hing better. profession had , and that the he held that path, when it society. If an r five years, it practice" was g to succeed. e was opposi anks. g names were Wm. Dimond, dsay, D.V.S., Censors. tended to Dr. dical Associa

Dr. L. McLean moved, and Dr. Pendry seconded, that the order of business laid down in the printed By-Laws be followed, and that the election of officers be proceeded with. After some further discussion, the motion of Dr. Cattanach was carried, when Dr. Finlay addressed the meeting, stating the subject of amalgamation of the two State organizations had, for a long time, been uppermost in their minds, and at last, so far as they were concerned, the idea had been brought to a point, they having at their last meeting, by a two-thirds vote, voted to disband and join the New York State Veterinary Society. They had duly filed with the county clerk a notice of the disorganization of the New York State Veterinary Medical Association.

Dr. Pendry said while there was no doubt that the members of the late association had acted in good faith, and had a right to expect that the Society would do the same, he could not see how the Constitution and By-Laws could be ignored. They provided that all applications for membership should be referred to the Board of Censors, who should report upon the same at the next subsequent meeting; a ballot would then be taken, and election follow in the usual way. During the discussion that followed, the question was asked what was to be done with the charter and seal of the late Association, and also held by some, that it was not a matter of admission of new members.

On motion, Drs. Dixon, Robertson and Johnson were appointed a committee of three to arrange and consummate an amalgamation if possible.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following result:

President, Dr. R. A. McLean; First Vice-President, Dr. J. W. Dixon; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. W. Coates; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Pendry; Board of Censors, Prof. A. Liautard, (chairman), Prof. Jas. L. Robertson, Drs. L. McLean, S. K. Johnson and C. C. Cattanach; Trustees, Drs. C. Burden, L. McLean and C. W. Bretherton.

Before the close of the meeting the Committee on Amalgamation reported favorably, that they had received proof that the New York State Veterinary Medical Association had been legally disbanded, also that their personal effects were only the seal and charter, and that there was no indebtedness. They recommended that a special meeting be held two weeks from that date, to consummate the amalgamation. A motion to that effect was carried.

The newly elected President then thanked those present for the honor they had conferred on him and appointed as essayists for the next meeting, Drs. R. Kay and W. E. Cuff.

Meeting then adjourned.

W. H. PENDRY, D.V.S., *Secretary.*

#### UNITED STATES VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular semi-annual meeting of this Association was held at Young's Hotel, in the City of Boston, on Tuesday, March 17, at 10 A.M.

The Comitia Minora recommended for admission the following gentlemen: Drs. Otto, Walton, Agersborg, Hawk, Dyer, Humphries and W. H. Rowland.

Drs. Raynor and Drake are to be notified by secretary of the requirements of admission.

In the general meeting, after roll call, reading of minutes, admission of new members, etc., the paper presented at last meeting by Dr. Dixon on the subject of an eastern and western division of the Association was considered. Drs. Robertson, Hoskins and Saunders were appointed a committee to report at next meeting.

Standing committees had no reports to make, and the matter was left over until annual meeting in September.

Several gentlemen were proposed for membership.

Dr. Dixon suggested the propriety of appointing correspondents in each State to assist the secretary in his work, and so further the general interests of the Society. Such appointments were left to the president and secretary.

Communications, etc., were then read by the secretary.

Prof. Lyman read some interesting notes on the subject of intra-tracheal and intra-venous medication. This subject was discussed by a number of gentlemen.

The seeming contagiousness of polyuria was also discussed.

Dr. Peabody read a very timely paper on the time wasted at many of our meetings over trivial points, and also the disposition of some members to occupy the floor to the exclusion of many others. It was decided that in the future the President was to check such action and favor short speeches from all members.

Dr. Miller presented a clamp used to crush the cord, and advocated its use in castration of young animals.

The best and easiest method of destroying horses was also discussed.

Among other matters for discussion were poisoning by ensilage, cerebro-spinal meningitis, nymphomania, tuberculosis, paralysis of antero-femoral nerve following azoturia, etc., etc.

The Society then adjourned, after one of the best sessions ever held, to meet at the call of Comitia Minora, on the third Tuesday of September next.

C. B. MICHENER, *Secretary.*

#### CONNECTICUT VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The above society met in New Haven, on Tuesday, February 3d, the President, Dr. W. J. Sullivan, in the chair. Present—Drs. F. E. Rice, E. C. Ross, Nathan Tibbals, W. K. Lewis and the Secretary.

The president read a paper on "Swine Plague or Hog Cholera," and said that owing to the prevalence of the disease in this State, during the last three months, he had chosen this as his subject; knowing that many of the members present must have been called upon for advice, their familiarity with the disease would, he hoped, enable them to suggest something definite as to the best course to pursue when called upon for assistance.

He believed that slaughter of the whole herd, burning of the carcasses, and thorough disinfection was the only way to thoroughly stamp out the disease.

He considered the present laws of the State in regard to contagious diseases, were very meagre and of little use.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Rice believed as the essayist, that slaughter of the whole herd and burning the carcasses was the only way to get rid of the scourge.

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He also spoke of two bills pending in the Legislature, in regard to contagious diseases, and intimated that in all probability members of the society would be called upon to make suggestions in regard to the framing of said bills.

It was the general opinion that slaughtering, etc., was the only way to stamp out the disease, but that under the existing laws of the State it was impossible to successfully cope with contagious diseases.

Thos. Bland spoke of having visited one herd of over three hundred; sixty having died before his arrival. About two hundred that appeared healthy were separated from the diseased and placed in a pen some thirty rods away from the infected one. Chloride of lime and carbolic acid were freely distributed, and sulphite of soda and carbolic acid given daily in their food. Three showing symptoms of the disease the following day, were removed. The remainder did not become affected.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. W. J. Sullivan; 1st Vice-President, Dr. F. E. Rice; 2d Vice-President, Dr. E. C. Ross; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Bland; Treasurer, Nathan Tibbals. Board of Censors: Chairman, Dr. W. K. Lewis, with Drs. Tibbals, Rice, Ross and E. A. McLellan.

The President, Dr. W. J. Sullivan, in a very able address thanked the members for the honor they conferred on him by his re-election. Very able remarks were also made by Drs. Rice and Ross, and all the members expressed themselves as well pleased with the last year's work of the society. Dr. Ross is to read a paper at the next meeting, to be held April 7th.

THOMAS BLAND, *Secretary.*

#### KEYSTONE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The March meeting of the above Association was held at 1566 Race street, Philadelphia. The President called the meeting to order at 8:35 P.M.

Members present—Drs. Miller, Rodgers, Zuill, Hoskins and Goentner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Publication reported progress. By the suggestion of Dr. Zuill, Dr. Hoskins will constitute a member of the Publication Committee in the place of Dr. Zuill, who will go abroad for some months.

Communication read from Dr. Ward B. Rowland.

Remarks by Drs. Rodgers and Hoskins in regard to the negligence of the appointed essayests, and urged the faithful performance of appointments.

The president directed the secretary to inform delinquents of the existence of a By-Law referring to the failure to be present at the regular meeting or the offering of excuses.

Dr. Rodgers reported a case of retroversion of the bladder in a cow.

After adjournment Dr. Zuill did the handsome act by unlocking his wine closet, this being the last regular meeting before he, Dr. Zuill, goes abroad.

CHAS. T. GOENTNER.

## NEWS AND SUNDRIES.

### TRANSMISSIBILITY OF TUBERCULOSIS BY VACCINE LYMPH.

The question of the transmissibility or non-transmissibility of tuberculosis by vaccine lymph was lately brought before the Medical Society of Hospitals, when Dr. Strauss gave an account of the researches made by him during the last two years, in view of deciding the above point. It will be recollect that, in 1881, M. Toussaint, in a note communicated to the Academy of Sciences, stated that he vaccinated a phthisical cow from a healthy child; he afterward inoculated a pig and a rabbit from the vaccine pimples of the phthisical cow, and both animals were attacked with tuberculosis, but Koch's bacillus was not found in the lymph. Dr. Strauss repeated these experiments, and he stated that in the space of eighteen months five phthisical patients were successfully re-vaccinated in his hospital wards, but no bacilli were found in the vaccine pimples. Inoculations from the vaccine lymph of phthisical patients were practiced in the anterior chamber of the eyes of rabbits, but they also afforded absolutely negative results. These five negative cases are confirmative of the four cases related by M. Lothar Meyer, of Berlin; and M. Chauveau, of Lyons, following in the same line of researches, arrived at the same negative result in twenty-two cases that he had observed. Dr. Vaillard stated that he had inoculated the vaccine lymph of certain tuberculous patients into animals, but with the same negative results as those obtained by Dr. Strauss. There would, therefore, be twenty-six negative cases opposed to the only positive one of M. Toussaint, and Dr. Strauss considers himself justified in concluding that tuberculosis is not transmissible by vaccination. Moreover, the age of the vaccine subjects would be sufficient guarantee. As for heifers or calves, these are still more rarely tuberculous than children.—*Medical Record.*

## EXCHANGES, ETC., RECEIVED.

**FOREIGN.**—*Revue fur Thierheilkunde und Thierzucht, Revue d'Hygiene, Gazette Medicale, Echo Veterinaire, Presse Veterinaire, Recueil de Medecine*

Veterinaire  
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HOME.—Ohio  
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Veterinaire, Clinica Veterinaria, Annales de Medecine Veterinaires, Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India, Veterinary Journal, Veterinarian.  
HOME.—Ohio Farmer, Practical Farmer, Prairie Farmer, Country Gentlemen, American Agriculturist, National Live Stock Journal, Medical Record, New York Medical Journal, Turf, Field and Farm, Therapeutic Gazette, Spirit of the Times.

JOURNALS.—Home and Farm, Ky.; Western Rural, Health and Home, Farmers' Review, Kentucky Stock Farm, &c., &c.

PAMPHLETS AND BOOKS.—Notices Helminthologiques, by M. Railliet; Trotting Stock, Stony Ford Stud; Typhoid Fever in the Young, by A. Jacobi, M.D.; Proceedings of the First National Convention of Cattlemen; History of the Morgan Stock; Methods of Studying the Physiological Action of Drugs, by Dr. R. M. Smith; Die Resorption des Zuckers und des Eiveisses in Magen, by the same; The Thormic Phenomena in Contraction of Mammalian Muscles, by the same.

CORRESPONDENCE.—W. Pendry, J. D. Hopkins, J. C. Meyer, Jr., C. B. Michener, C. T. Goentner, Thomas Bland, S. K. Johnson, J. Gerth, J. J. Vanderee, Geo. C. Faville, C. H. Peabody, W. H. Gribble.

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